TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1881.

Amusements To-Day.

Rigon Opera House-The Marcotta Ranne P. Museum Brasley; and 200 st. Raverly's fath St. Thereties compared Dinamer. Madison Square Firenties De Professor. his trepolitan Concert Butt-Concert,

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, isorrow morning, must be handed in thu s cremmy before six o'clock.

Little change is noted in the President's condition from day to day. The official bulletins of the physicians do not give any sign of the material progress of the patient, and all the uncertainties that attended the case a week ago exist to-day. Indeed, there were symptoms last night that awakened fresh uneasiness. Each hour that passes without the outbreak of alarming changes, however, increases hope, and Mr. GAR-FIELD's own firm belief that he will recover is beginning to be shared by the public. The first announcement from the physicians that the President is actually out of danger will be a happy relief to many who have been less sanguine. May it soon come!

Disability of the President.

The reports from Washington as to the President's condition continue to be cheering. There is a general hope that he has passed through the most critical stage, and a universal prayer that he may be restored to health. Medical science has been so much baffled, since the day of the murderous attack, that while the strain upon public anxlety has been diminished by all the recent accounts, for some time to come a sense of dread will exist, though mingled with trustful encouragement.

A contingency has been suggested that his recovery may be prolonged, and then the question is asked, How, in that event, is his disability to be determined? The Constitution says:

"In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President."

The first three of these conditions are absolute. The fourth is uncertain, and is not defined by law, and no case has ever arisen which can be regarded as a precedent. "Inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office" might proceed from various causes, and might be differently viewed by prominent persons, including the President himself.

Unless in some extraordinary case of disability, upon which there would be no serious division of opinion, the Vice-President would hardly be justified in assuming the powers and duties of the President. Even in that extremity, a grave question might be raised as to the mode of deciding the infirm-

ity. Who is to take that responsibility? When Congress by the act of 1702 provided that the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives should be joined in the Presidential succession, no care was taken to define "inability to discharge the powers and duties" of the Executive office, or to what tribunal the question should be referred. It is plain that Congress alone can supply this omission, which, like that relating to the electoral count, might some day be followed by lamentable consequences. This recent experience furnishes a reason why precautions should be taken to provide for cases that have hitherto not seemed likely to occur.

When the mind of George III, became disordered in October, 1788, as was supposed at the time in consequence of the loss of the American colonies and the unfilial conet of the Prince of Wales, parties were divided upon the form of regency to be established during the King's illness. Fox. BURKE, SHEBIDAN, and other leading Whigs, friends of the Prince of Wales, insisted that the administration of the government devolved upon him by right of birth, and that Parliament could not confer, but only declare, this right. That opinion was said to have been formulated by the then Lord Chief Justice LOUGHBOBOUGH, who had his eye steadily fixed on the great seal.

When Parliament met soon after, a committee was moved to examine and report precedents, and a great debate ensued. Fox declared that the Prince of Wales had as clear a right to exercise the power of sovereignty during the incapacity of the King as he had in the event of his death. Pirr. then at the head of the Ministry, auswered that this doctrine was little short of being treasonable to the Constitution, and that the Prince had no more right than any individual in the community. He was prepared to admit a claim which was entitled to respect, House must be maintained against all assumptions or threats.

The question took this shape practically: sume or to claim the exercise of the royal! authority during the infirmity or incapacity of the sovereign; or whether it was the right. of the Lords and Commons of England to provide the deficiency." Preventied resolutions through boldly asserting the powers of Parliament, and he had prepared a bill to follow them up, when the King was suddenly

This case is not parallel to that in our Constitution, because the contingencies in which the Vice-President shall succeed to been seen, one of them is indefinite and open | him out. to othosing constructions.

The sympathies of the American people are with the President in this the day of his severe suffering. In presence of his danger, the hope is cherished on all sides that he will live to fill out the full term for which he was chesen, and that there will be no transition from any cause. Three Vices Presidents have succeeded to the Presidency by death of the incumbents, and in every instance political confusion and disturbed public feeling have ensued. In the last case the country was seriously convulsed by the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. So that the accession of a Vice-President under any erroun stances is not viewed with satisfaction, whatever his merits may be.

Mr. Field's Fund.

The fund for the benefit of Mrs. GARFIELD lately started by Mr. CYRES W. FIELD seems to be growing slowly. For raising this sum of money it is difficult to find a ccipt of a large salary. His family are competent to provide every comfort and fuxury, and triends stand rendy and nuclous to send to the White House anythmus that could be used for the President's benefit.

Die Mr. Field fancy that a message to Mrs. Garriero, at her husband's bedside, | month of June. that a quarter of a million of dollars was sieposited to her credit, would lighten her

that it has not poured in from all directions. The whole country burst into one carnest denunciation of Guitrau's crime, and nothing was heard on any side but loud and genuine wishes that the President might live and be a well man. Would Mr. FIELD think that hearing these sounds was not ten thousand times sweeter to Gen. GARFIELD's family than listening to

his words proposing a public gratuity? If Gen. GARFIELD should live, he will not stand in need of the money, and no one should wish to see the President put under the obligations to the principal subscribers to the fund which the acceptance of it would create. But if he should die, who, after noticing such an expression of general sympathy as the attempt at assassination has called out, can doubt that his family would be amply provided for ?

After such a deplorable event, when there can be no impropriety in doing so, let Mr. FIELD give freely and get his friends to join with him. But this is not the time for a public subscription. Let it wait.

Three Court Martial Cases.

The proceedings in the cases of three army officers, Major E. M. BAKER of the Second Cavalry, Capt. G. A. ARMES of the Tenth Cavalry, and First Lieut. R. T. JACOB, Jr., of the Sixth Infantry, have lately been under consideration by the reviewing authorities at Washington.

All of these officers had been tried by general court martial, and all bad been found guilty of the charges, and sentenced to be dismissed from the service.

Major BAKER's offence was drunkenness on duty. On the 30th of June the President, in view of this officer's service, and on recommendation of the court, mitigated his sentence of dismissal from the service to six months' suspension from rank, on half

Lieut. Jacon's offence was incurring debts to a very heavy amount, and then making an assignment of his pay accounts, for the benefit of creditors, in trust to the Adjutant of his regiment (on the faith of which the department commander was induced to suspend action upon the charges which had I been brought against 'him), whereas he had previously sold these same pay accounts to other persons, and "well knew he had no claims upon said accounts, and no right to assign the same." Lieut. JACOB was less fortunate than Major BARER, for his sentence of disfnissal was confirmed and earried into effect on July 1, although all the members of the court had united in recommending him to elemency, on the ground of previous good conduct, present good military character, and his paying already

\$2,300 of his total indebtment of \$4,800.

The case of Capt. ARMES is the most noteworthy of the three. Exactly how many times this officer has been court martialled we cannot say; but his last previous sentence was received toward the close of 1879, when he was tried for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The specifications on that trial alleged that he had unnecessarily deprived his men of half their meat, "thereby creating hunger and discontent;" that he had without just cause, and without trial, publicly degraded three non-commissioned officers, and had had their chevrons cut off: that he had forced Trumpeter Simmons to do duty, thereby causing the said SIMMONS much suffering, and aggravating his disease, from which, and from dysenteric diarrhœa, he suffered until the day of his death;" that he retarded the recovery of other enlisted men in the same way; that he "cruelly attempted to prevent Trumpeter Simmons from obtaining medical treatment;" that he ordered no attention to be paid to the contract surgeon; and that he "did by throats attempt to coerce two enlisted men to make outh to a statement which they had previously declared was untrue."

Capt. ARMES was found guilty of all these sentenced to be dismissed from the service; but the Fraudulent President mitigated the sentence to a year's suspension of the accused from rank, on half pay, with inability to leave the station where his company was

posted, this sentence to begin on June 16, 1880.

The next court martial of Capt. AEMES took place in August, 1880. The charges were dischedience of orders and conduct. unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The specifications showed that, being at the time under arrest, he refused to give up the morning report book of his company to his commanding officer, and "did falsely state in substance to his said commanding officer that said morning report book was his, the said Capt. Armes's, private property, which | applause. statement was knowingly and wilfully false, and made with intent to deceive." Capt. but nothing more, and the rights of the ABMES was found guilty of all the charges and all the specifications, and was sentenced to be dismissed from the service. But the following endorsement of June 30, 1881, made "Whether any person had a right to as- by the executive authority, shows the final action on this case:

"The sentence in the foregoing case of Capt Gronon A axes, Tenth Cavairy, is confirmed, but is mitigated 'to suspension of socused from rank for six dismonths, with of the past where his company may be studened for the same period."

Considering that, before the various events here narrated, Capt. Anmrs had once been cashiered and removed from the army, and had then been restored by Congress, he may well consider himself court-marcial proof; at least he may defy a court to get him out of the Presidency are all specified; but, as has | the army, or, it it does get him out, to keep

The Haif Breed Conference.

The recent Half Breed and Featherhead conference was not summoned in the regular way by the joint caucus committees of the Senate and Assembly. Indeed, it was not called as a caucus in the strict sense of the term, whose action, like that of nominating conventions, is held to be binding on all who attend. It only assembled as a conference for the comparison of views on the Senatorial question. To make the proceedings obligatory even upon those who were present, it was necessary to pass preliminary resolutions to the effect that all who joined in the conference should vote in the Legislature for its nominees for Senator.

But waiving the point of the irregularity of the call, even then, in pursuance of the rules that control in such cases, the nominations of Lapuan and Millen are not in the slightest degree binding upon the fortyone Republicans who bore no share in the valid reason. It cannot be said that it is conference. Neither by party usage nor needed at present. Gon GARVIELD is in re- personal honor are these forty-one absentees required to pay anymore heed to what was done by the Half Breeds and Featherheads in the Assembly Chamber on Friday, than to the scores of Half Brood and Featherhead consultations that were held in the room of A. D. BARBER during the

In a word, if out and out Stalwarts prefer to send LAPHAM and MILLER to the Senate, Did he think that this would they are at liberty to vote for them. But if be a consolation? What helps people they wish not to send them, then they are to bear up under such troubles is at liberty to vote for anyhody class whom

sympathy; and of that no man can say they may prefer. And judging by their proceedings since the conference, this is the view they take of it.

An Explanation in Order.

A correspondent, whose letter was conspicuously published, averred in our columns on Friday last that every member of the Legislative committee charged with the investigation of the alleged bribery of Mr. BRADLEY of Chantaugua to vote for CHAUN-CEY M. DEPEW, held a free pass on the various lines and branches belonging to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; while Mr. Erastus Brooks was said to be provided, in addition, with a pass for the Wagner palace coaches which are employed on those lines.

As the investigation in question seriously involved the company by which these passes were issued, and as the reports made by the different branches of the committee, and especially that of Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS. were quite upsatisfactory to the public, it becomes not merely interesting but important to know whether such gratuities have been received and used by these members of the Legislature.

We have waited for several days in the hope that these gentlemen would of themselves send us a denial of this imputation, but not a word has been heard from any of them. Accordingly, we take leave to invite their attention to the subject.

Insanity as a Defence.

We have no doubt that some insane persons have been executed; while many murderers have escaped the prescribed penalty for their crime on account of the erroneous conclusion of the jury that they were not in their right mind.

It seems barbarous and cruel to hang an insane person; but, on the other hand, delusive defences ought not to be allowed to prevail in capital cases.

One great step against the liability to error on either side of this solemn question is practicable, and that is that a prisoner who is acquitted on a charge of murder upon the ground of insanity shall remain a prisoner for the term of his natural life.

It seems to us that a proper regard to the safety of human life imperatively demands this change in the law.

An Ex Post Facto Law.

Mr. CONKLING is too good a criminal lawyer for it not to have occurred to him that the constitutional prohibition of ex post facto legislation would be a conclusive obstacle in the way of any new statute covering GUITEAU's case and imposing a severer punishment for his crime.

It is accepted, too, as a pretty well settled principle that severity of punishment does not furnish the protection against crime which has often been fondly hoped from it. As the severity is increased the difficulty of conviction becomes proportionately augmented.

It is fortunate that thus far GUITEAU has failed utterly to make a hero of himself. If he realizes how universally detested he is. he must already wish that he possessed the power to undo his crime.

The question what the European harvest will be is now one of the leading matters of the hour, since on its answer depends largely the market that America will have for its surplus breadstuffs. To-day's despatches say that the Austrian barvest will be fully up to the average, and that the Pall Mail Gazette reads indications of a bountiful harvest in Europe generally. On the other hand, the Eulletin des Halles says that the French wheat crop cannot exceed an average crop, and may be slightly under the average. It is probable that the facts are really not sufficient yet for definitely deciding on what the European crop as a whole will be. The main thing for congratulation on this side of the water is that our own crops promise well, which is all that can be fairly asked.

The schemes of France in North Africa. do not binder her from simultaneous movements in Asia, where her colony in Cochin China is said to give signs of extending its specifications, and of the charges, and was | borders into the neighborhood so as to formally annex Anam, where it has long held virtual sway. Italy can hardly object to Asiatic movements of France, but England may feel uneasy. though with no specially good reason.

> MERRILL, the fast walker of Boston, who has been showing his heels to all the best pedestrians of England, has at last paid the penalty of his prowess in being hustle I and hooted by the friends of his vanquished competitors at Birmingham. Still, if he is compelled to choose between getting beaten and then being made much of, like the Cornell crew, and beating everybody and then being hooted, he is hardly to blame for choosing the latter. He will be all right as soon as his hests get over their disappointment, just as Rowell, after some id-bred hissing here, was always received with hearty

One of the thorns in the side of GRISCOM, the faster, is that Dr. TANNER, nithough in Chicago, has refused to call on him. No doubt it would have been a proper thing for the great original to call upon the great imitator; but Mr. Griscom must make allowance for human nature. It isn't natural for a specialist to be profoundly interested in another specialist who beats him at his own game.

A Question to Sir Cyrus W. Fleid.

To the Euron of The Sun-Sir: What you ay in te-day's leader, under the head of "Misdigeste Bengvolence," goes straight home. It would be far bett to wait the result of the President's injuries before mit ng haste to be estentially not be nevel out. The propala is, however, that if the President should die Mes, that ld would be likely to fare much the same as did Mrs. strateau Liucole, whose imposed was dain, not by

The only rewards his wid aw gets are the sneers and e built of logislature, who dony her the pattines of a pen-sion in her greatest need, and the course and hinds treatment of the st amoint officials, who have ded be assist to make room for the Queen of the Proach stage Sarah Bernhardt, with whom she happened to be a coloops with angular with the state of the will be an authorithm for the

widow of Abraham Lincoln! Evenant Musical

Gifts for the President.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: This unting of money around the beddele of the Presid of I breed dreese in the purest abnoughers. There is nothing healthy about it. It says a plainty many than can say it, " None y cure will." In addition it says, if the President gets well. This makes us . Let at the White When the call, after the trouble is over, is he not in a

erial when their servant? How can be deny them lavora! How result their im portunities? It it is benevolence or patriotism, why has it not found

Mrs. Lincoln! She still lives in poverty and distress. Her husband was the "martyr President." Do Mr. Field and the southlish crow he pilots know that I there so shame left Can inciding burby threat used into sick gliambers and gamble on the issue watched by Seartigl and agreeph triality excet East L. The Snakes that Bid Not Fight.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SET: A number us who read You ove daily became milely interested a the analog that were in training for a first over in New Jersey, and several where we te make on the result. To decade these means he should enough to state whe they sho built took place and which shalls came off victorium.

Preparing to Invade hauto Bomingo.

HAVANA, July 11 .- A mail steamer brings advices from St. Thomas to the 5th that Ex Presurent Guil-lerino of Santo Dimingo had arrived there with Gen. Riskel Perer and was purchasing an armatic or and pe-perate out the treasured Santo Bounder. He has been schoolers and 40 men ready to whirt in the early part of August. Advices than santo Distinct are to the 3 me lift. The greatest constitution prevained there breakles of the threatened invasion AN OLD ROMAN AQUEDUCT AGAIN BROUGHT INTO USE,

ologna Bringing a Fresh Supply of Water to the City Through an Aqueduct Built by the Emperor Augustus-Plans for Rebaild-ing the Front of the Milan Cathedral.

Bologna, June 25 .- To an unusually late spring, with chilly weather and rain lasting requently three whole days at a time, has succorded, all of a sudden, a summer which promises to be the hottest known in Italy for years. During the last three weeks not a drop of rain has fallen, and for the last four days the thermometer has ranged between 90° and 100° Fabrenheit. Morning, noon, and night the vast and fertile plain of the Emilia and of Lombardy Her sweltering beneath the flerce rays of the sun, and, seen from this hillside villa, it is covered with a dense bige haze, resembling the air above a vast heap of ignited charcoal, vibrating to the eye, and unstirred by a breath of wind. Fortunately for the Bolognese, who cannot drink the water of their wells and who have had to depend for their supply on the muddy stream of the neighboring Reno, an event took place on the 5th of June which removes from them all fears of a water famine. It was the reopening, after a lapse of 1,600 years, of an an-

the Emperor Claudius. This event may be of some interest to New Yorkers, who, if some of your great dailies speak correctly, are threatened also with a water famine, or, at any rate, are solely dependent on the Croton Aqueduct. It is not a little instructive, too, to see the municipality of Bologna undertaking, in the very midst of political revolution and in the face of the most discouraging financial difficulties, a work of reparation as gigantic as that which was accomplished by Augustus before the Christian era.

cient Roman aqueduct constructed by the Em-

peror Augustus, and repaired or perfected by

The imperial engineers tapped the stream of the Setta a little above its junction with the Reno, some eleven miles from Bologna, and instead of making an open air squeduct, such as we see at Rome, they made it entirely under ground. They followed the course of the Reno. tunnelling the hills, sinking their work beneath the beds of the precipitous torrents which rush from the mountains into the river, and bringing the waters to the gates of the city, where they were divided, one portion going to supply the public baths, and the other probably destined for the fountains of streets and public squares. The engineers chose the waters of the Setta because they only contain one-fourth of the organic matters in solution in those of the Reno, while being at the same time much freer from unhealthy mineral substances. The work of tunnelling and the masonry were

so thoroughly well done that both stonework and brickwork are still as solid as the rock itself after a lapse of nearly 2,000 years. It is only where the turbulent Reno had washed away with its clayey banks several portions of the aqueduct, or where the headlong torrents which rush down into its stream had excavated their own beds and carried away the artificial substructure, that there was a considerable interruption in the line of masonry. Further gaps may have been made during the almost unceasing wars with which the land was cursed.

At any rate, about 1860, it became a question of life or death for Boicana to obtain a supply of wholesome water during the long droughts of summer. People bethought them of the old Boman aquestiet, but only a few parts of the ruins were known even to the most enlightened. In the 18th and 17th centuries Balogness writers had mentioned it; but their descriptions afforded very unsatisfactory information. Meanwhile, Count Gozzadini, who has been foremost in every undertaking which regards the welfare of his fellow citizens or the glory of his country, had a most accurate survey made of the ruined aqueduct throughout its entire length. The result of this long and intorious investigation was published in large quarto form in 1864 with a diagram by Count Gezzadini in one of his exruption in the line of masonry. Further gaps agnessed throughout its entire length. The result of this long and laborious investigation was published in large quarto form in 1864 with a diagram, by Count Gozzadini, in one of his exhaustive memoirs. This completely enlightened them how much was to be reconstructed of the great Roman engineering work of twenty centuries ago, to make it once more and forever available. With the enlightened and generous initiative of such men as Count Gozzadini, everything is possible even in a city of only 100,000 mhabitants. It was resolved to begin the work of restoration forthwith; and, with such limited means as the city treasury could supply, the engineers labored year after year with horole perseverance to overcome every difficulty, and to make their portion of the work as enduring as that of their fathers. The aqueduct ran for miles deep in the besom of the hills, and who bud ever penetrated its dark and narrow pathway? So, when the memoraties to follow, 1881, dawned on Bologna the whole population of the surrounding districts poured in to see with their own eyes whether or no the waters of the so, when the memorable 5th of June, 1881, dawned on Bologna the whole population of the surrounding districts poured in to see with their own eyes whether or no the waters of the Setta would gush ferth of a suiden from the numerous fauntains in the streets and public squares propared by the municipality. For, even at the eleventh hour, there were men who problessed that the waters would not flow. Flow they did however, sending their cool and crystal jets high into the suitry morning air from the great Fountain of Negtuns before the ancient prison house of King Lune and from every one of the minor founts throughout the city. And most heartify did the multilude shout and the military one is play to greet the gusting waters. All day the crowds never cused passing through street and played to look again and again on the healthful streams of pure cool water, so unlike anything of the kind seen in Boogna since the days of its great benefitch. Bislon Petronius.

I should only mention one detail to show our New York engineers both the magantage of the dallicution accreame, and the thoroughness of the constructive said of their bretiers in Boogna inches. There are wells in the against the length for a Construction of these in the flux of the Boogna's Mountain, and just across the vall sy from where I write has 247 steps cut in the solid race and leading to it a prepositional

over which a portion of the trained was to extend. The benchmand, but without a shocker of reason, that he was reasons of seeing at Rohoman a cathedral more manufacem than that of Milan. He was to beth chosen a benchman. To that as it may, Carrilland Parce his gaulle but irresistate influence, much more even than his staptistic and he is the most cloquent procedure in Hay, has swakened the seal of the leaguese. The calor day a considered some two minerest closers, numbering the most it ustrious in a calor day a considered some two minerest closers, numbering the most it ustrious in a calor day as seembled in the City Hall. The appairer terr and before them has design and the estimate of these exity sections and the estimate of these exity for all whose every sentence as entities had before them has design and the estimate of these axis the Cardinal Archaeloshop made a federation suddress, which stirred ay my poise of their bears, and I whose every sentence as entities had a practical run was adopted for concetting norther and aposity longitions from all classes. One gener as man a worker in martie, gave on the stort \$20,000 with which to Start at ones. on the stot \$20,000 with which to start at once. Thus there is every prospect of seeing that beautiful west frant of \$30 Percents on which all the great scalators of the fifteenth century jeff a trace of their handwork, brought to completion before the end of the nin-teenth.

And Milan also is sortously thinking of taking down the unseemity west from to the function, and reballing it with two spires and decorations more in conformity with thirteenth century fiether. This imagest of reconstruction, long calorianed by the Milanese, will be seriously discussed by the artists brought together during the National Exposition. So that there is a great in a head of seeing undone, before the wear 1920 what Nanousca was in such at measure highly to have decreased after the year 1930.

BERNARD O'REILLY.

The First Cotton of the Senson.

Galvanton, Tex., July 11.-The first bale of call of the organization (est), reject by New M. Hemselmer of De Widt stemmer, construct to T. W. Hemselmer, and the P. Miller toward of Security to the second of the P. Miller toward of Security and Security and

Revolution in Venezuela.

HAVANA, July 11 .- Advices from Venezuela are to the Son uit. It is positively apported that a revo-lation has broken out in the intervol. President Gorman Homoo fas seems (0.00) may under arms. The Presi-uent was reported to be quite ill. ACQUAINTANCES MADE IN A SHOWER. Learning Something of the Peculiarities of

Three Curious Pits. "Look out for Dusty," said the one-armed proprietor of a four-by-ten booth that stands at he head of the long bridge leading from the 155th street station to Washington Heights. The reporter had been driven to its shelter by he shower that passed over on the Fourth, and had accidentally touched a tame crow that was perched on the round of a chair, and thereup on became the object of attack from the aforesaid Dusty, who was a Skye terrior of the most approved pattern. "They're great cronies," the owner said, laughing, " and any one that touches Pete has to look out."

"He is a queer one, sure enough," chimed in hackman, who, tipped back in a chair, was unconsciously cating cherries from a basket labelled "five cents a pint," and throwing the stones at the crow.

The latter gravely hopped down from its

perch, uttered a curious croak, danced around stone with wings bristling like a ben, then, picking one up, crept behind the friendly backman in the most cunning manner possible, and deftly inserted the pit into the crease of his trowsers, that were turned up at the bottom. "Oh, no! he ain't cunnin', not at all," the

man continued, pretending not to see the bird. and tossing down more cherry stones.

The bird picked up one and then another depositing them in the same place, until the backman seeming to have recovered from his fit of abstraction, the supply ceased, and the bird solemnly hopped on Dusty's back, crowing like a cock, squeaking like a hen, and ending with a prolonged howl that made the dog prick up his short ears as if he had not been focled time and again in the same manner.

What do you keep, a museum or a restaurant?" the mystified reporter asked as his eye caught the solemn countenance of an owl perched on a candy jar.

"Well," the man said, laughing, "I'm fond of animals of all kinds. This crow and owl s friend of mine caught up at King'abridge, and I've got 'em so they seem to know about as much as the ordinary run of people. Dusty and Pete made friends right off. The crow

and Pete made friends right off. The crow sleeps by him at night, and when the dog's a-layin' in the dust here, the bird will stand on him and kill files."

"That is kind," the reporter interrupted,
"Yes, only after he kills them he stows 'em away in the dog's ears, and makes him so deaf he wouldn't hear one of these torpedoes fired off right alongside of him; but he don't seem to mind it. He'll lie down here and pretend to sleep, and these ere sparrows will come around. mind it. He'il lie down here and pretend to sleep, and these ere sparrows will come around, a whole lot of them, after the crumbs and cherries and bits that the crow hides in the sand, and when they get right near he'll go for 'em. He's caught two, and the other day the crow grabbed one and ate it up. They're at him now."

Busty was lying in the street, and a few venturesome sparrows were edging gradually toward him. Finally, one hopped almost on to his stubby fail, and with a yell he darted at it, chasing the whole flock far away, and almost nabbing one by an astonishing jump into the air.

air.

"Inever heard of but one dog before," said another looker-on." that would eateh birds, and he was owned by Mr. Tom Spence, and kept on his country place, up near Germantown. He was a great hand at catching swallows, and every evening he used to go out off the main road and lay for them. They fly low, and, I don't know whether you ever noticed it, they seem to see how near they can come to you without striking. They tried this on Tom Sperve's dog, but when he saw one coming he would start in the same direction, and, as the swallow skimmed by would spring into the air and grabit. He would do it time and again, and just for the sport, as he ever ate them."

The story seemed marvellous, but the reporter readily credited it, being the fortunate possessor of a foxhound who had developed remarkable talent in the way of catching hens, either on the fly, from the roost, or in a fair out and out stern chase. "I never heard of but one dog before," said an-

and out stern chase.
"There's a friend of mine," continued the There's a Iriend of mine, continued the owner of the place, pointing to a small hole just outside the canvas covering, by a stump, from which looked a very ordinary toad. "He's only a toad, but he's no slouch:" tessing a fly at him. "Now, you see he lives in a hole that seems to go down into the ground, and after a shower like this you'd think he'd be drowned out, wouldn't you?"

The reporter admitted such convictions.

"Well, now, that's just where you make a mistake. If any one knows anything about drainings that took does. He ought to be on the Board of Health."

Board of Health."

After enticing the toad from his retreat he continued, "Now just examine that hole with your finger and see if I'm not right."

By thrusting his finger in the orifice the phiby thrusting his mager in the ornine the philosophy of the toad became evident to the writer. The hele proper ran in and down when probed with a stick about a foot, and the bottom was full of water, the effects of the recent flood.

"A toad couldn't stay there," continued the man; "they don't like water. Now, feel the upper part of the entrance." wing his directions, the writer found | Yet the slavery in which they lived under George III was that about four inches from the opening was a passage that led up, and was enisrated into a small shelf, and there the toad could sit and watch the water as it ran in and down under it

into the blind lead or well it had prepared for the purpose,
"I tell you," the proprietor continued, "it makes a man think when he sees a common animal like that show so much sense. I know fifty men right on the Heights that ain't up to that dedge about their own houses."

Touls and frogs are objects of considerable curiosity, notwithstanding they are so common. They disappear so effectually at the approach of cold weather that they are never found until they come out at spring time. A pend in the

customers. All day the crowds never cased possing through street and pursuate to possing through street and pursuate to look again and arrain on the healthful streams of pure code water, so unlike anything of the limit seen in Boogna since the days of its treet is enderfor. Bisino Petronius.

I sholl only mention one detail to show our leading to the limit seen in Boogna since the days of its reat its benefit or. Bisino Petronius.

New York engineers both the magnitude of the diduction overcome, and the theroughout its length. One of these in the agreed the front distance to distance throughout its length. One of these in the flats of the sould root, and issuing to it a percendicular shall inter than the Ashedl Tower in Boogna Then were can judge of the way it if the sould root, and issuing to it a percendicular shall find man mesonal did their work when tell you that the floor of the squadout where it terminated at the gates of Bonda was found to be as firm as a floor of grantic, if was made of brick and stoke commented with the mand of the case of the manual state of the country, and that it sole of the squadout it was made of brick and stoke commented with the country, and that it sole of the manual reaches and workmen?

New York and the in sole of the manual reaches and workmen?

Now that there is commarable calm in the country, and they it side of the manual reaches and workmen?

Now that there is commarable calm in the country, and that it sole of the manual reaches and workmen?

Now that there is commarable calm in the country, and that it sole of the manual reaches and workmen?

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Now that there is commarable calm in the country and they are accorded with all the sole of the country and the proposed of the intrinses of the manual reaches and workmen?

Now that here is commarable calm in the country and the proposed with the sole of the second proposed

How to Cool the Air in a Sick Room.

the many devices mentioned for reducing the tempera-ture of a resculi do not notice the one which is not only se most simple but the most efficacious as well. It may be-and for aught I know it is-original with me but from a practical noint of view it would seem to be the hat that might to suggest their.

It consists in having a number, say four, large cakes of ec placed in different parts of the room, preferably at ice placed in different parts of the room, preferably at gath corner. I would place each cake on a stant netting suspended on a frame. By this means I would give a coera orannace to the water, avoid uples and jar in place for the cake in position, and perint nearly all the surface of the fee to be acted on by the air of the room. To the battom of each net I wand aither process of built-page reaching entirely across the net and down to a receptable on the floor. These faces would continue to be water and as completely expose it to the action of the air as to abstract a very large portions heat. I would have the note scapended as furth as consistent with convex the net in packing the ice, because the cold air would be seened.

the above very simple contrivance as much calor 816 HANCOCK STREET, BROOKLYS, JUNE 1, 1981.

Information Wanted. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The

Hou Rose-e Cooking propounts the doctrine of grain-ated responsibility for assaults upon persons in public

office, the punishment for such offences to be meted a Suppose our Chosen Freeholder condemns

MORE ABOUT COMETS' TAILS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Now that the attention of the public is directed to the comet, I wish to inquire whether this comet or any other comet has a tall. I know this would look like a foolish question t ask the astronomers, as they have said so much abo the tail of the comet, but to me it looks as if there might be some doubt about this tail. I know there is what perhaps might be called a tail, if a streak of light which periaps may be chosen a thin it a stream that the properties of the current of the sun is what is meant. I will, try to explain why I think this stream of light is all the tail a comet task it. I you look at the comet early in the evening you we that the tail hands out toward the east, and in the exposite direction from the sun. If you notice it again at midnight you see the tail has charged its direction and rans straight up. Azilin at older in the morning the tail is turned to the west. If you could see the count at midday the tail would point straight down toward the horizon. I have always noticed that the morning the tail is turned to the west. If you could see the count at midday the tail would point straight down toward the horizon. I have always noticed that the morning the tail in the sun. In 1843, in Ma ch, there weak long bright tail to the moted comet of that year which ran back for many degree. Again in 1861 the sense appearance was visible. You will indice that the rearret it is to the track of the sun the larger the tail will appear to us.

Now, it this tail is part of the comet, why will it always charge its direction as the earth goes round? If the tail suns toward the east when the sun is in the west, why does it the truth in the same direction when the sun is in the cast, and why does it always mathiain the direction opposite the sun? Can it be that the tail always keeps turning round as the same surection from us changes?

Lask the question now, because looking at the camet which has been some time visible in the morth has offered me an opportunity of convincing myself that this tail is that is the tail to the interior metal metaling more. runs past the nucleus and is reflected beyond and in the

te an opportunity of convincing myself that this tail of the and nothing more.

WINNSBORG, S. C.

J. P.

The idea that comets' tails may be nothing more than streaks of light is not new. It was suggested years ago in what is called the lens theory, which assumes that the nucleus of a comet, acting upon the light that it receives from the sun like a burning glass, throws a shaft of light into space in the direction away from the sun. This theory, however, is open to such serious objections that astronomers have never accepted it. In the first place, in order to render the supposed shaft of light visible, we must assume that the space behind the comet is filled with minute particles of matter capable of reflecting light to our eyes just as the floating dust in a haymow makes the sunbeams streaming through the pigeonholes in the clapboards visible in the shape of long, brilliant shafts. But, even assuming the existence of such a reflecting material, the observed facts about comets' tails invalidate the theory. Some omets have more than one tail, which have different forms and diverge at large angles from one another; the tails of comets are seldom perfectly straight, and some are very crooked; there have been comets, such as that of 1823, which, besides the usual tail had a shorter tail directed toward the sun... These

facts appear to be fatal to the lens theory. The generally accepted opinion among astronomers is that the tail of a comet is some extremely tenuous matter or vapor that is repelled by the sun's action. It must be admitted, however, that the astronomers are yet looking for light on this subject, and the present comet was welcomed by them on account of the opportunity it afforded to study the question with improved means.

The difficulty you experience in understanding why the tail of the comet seems to change its direction from hour to hour is easily explained. In reality it does not change its direction, and the fact that it seems to change is, as a little reflection will convince you, proof that it is really constant in its direction. It is not necessary that the comet's tail should actually swing around, as you suppose, in order to be seen sloping one way at night and another way in the morning. The motion of the earth causes its apparent change of direction, just as it causes the sun to appear in the west at sundown and in the east at sunrise. Suppose that the sun. instead of being round, was in the shape of a penholder which stood perpendicular at noon; then it is manifest that the earth's rotation would cause this elongated sun to appear to change its direction as the day advanced. In the morning it would rise in a sloping direction; then it would slowly assume a more erect position, until at noon it pointed straight up. During the afternoon it would slope in the other direction. Yet all the while it would actually remain in one position, the earth's rotation alone causing these apparent changes. So the tail of the comet, which points constantly away from the sun, appears to swing around through all the points of the compass as the earth turns on 28 axis, although, in fact, its direction remains unchanged.

Are Women Slaves? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: " Women e not slaves," you say. Let us see: The founders of this Government called themselves

a large and liberal freedom compared with the condition of the women of this country. Under George, the King, our forefathers were free to pursuc any profession their intellect or inclination desired

The women of America are debarred the lucrative and honorable professions. Under George, the King, the despot, our forefathers were free to aspire to any office lower than the throne. The women of America may not aspire to the numblest

office in the gut of the people. Under George, the Kinz, if accused of any offence, petty tenal, our forefathers were tried by juries of their ers, and sentenced by Judges who were only their present the law if once, petty or penal, the wemen of it accused of any offence, petty or penal, the wemen of the states of collect a subject tried by juries of todayers celled r subile are tried by juries to have beed by Judges who are their sovereigns by the feet.

(sex. one class of men hold absolute power over me class of the white men in the south once held.) orelass, as the white men in the south once held the black, we call the one a master class and the one sex holds absolute rule over the other, as

denial, are not only taxed without representation, and gov-without our own current, but from birth to death

and our own consect, but from north to death faller send a load of legal disabilities as unip sendure. earthing are closed to our ambition. heavy and croft forbidden. Increase professions debatred.
In addition to these wrongs, every institution in the and, taking its tone from the law, which he is as in error and, taking its tone from the holes, many as interior, under those and wrongs. The churches consider the best of our sex as unworthy outer their publits, while the simil they seem to look pour as having 108 part in the plan of salvation. Medicine deems us unfit to practise its thorapeutics.

Medicine deems us until to practice its thorapeutics. Even the inschangest practice of desirates frages at the free distinct and productions for each of the inschangest frade of dentistic fargings at the free distribution of the fraction of the first points are as error of the fraction of the first points are as error of the fraction of the first points of the first p

Emigrants and Labor in the South.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sec. In THE Ses of the 5th inst a correspondent says the Southern tawyer and the douthern land seller are in co lusion to ian yer and the Southern land seller are in co listen to detraid the immigrant who boys into the e. This is not terry take. The immigrant can buy land with as much security here as in New York, and it is very raisely that a lawyer's services are indeed, so every and undepared are these generally. Southern people welcome immigrants who are humans and who behave themselves well. Avair, we do bay too labor, and payfor the notices with 1 senting the assertion that wages are higher and control with 1-so work than in New York. Respectably.

La Favierie, Air, July 9.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: That idea for supplying New York with water from Lake theurge is correct. A long way to bring it, yes; but the water is pure, good, and toexhaustitle, can't be makened.
Supply Alberty, Troy, Porgokeerste, Hadson, Toukera,
a albert towns on the way; but no mills. Firing the
water down the conserved aquedient in the ground.
There can never be a question about quantity or purely
it is the only some that can be refirst upon to but not
knowled by its. New York can thus secure the heat water a six cuts in the world. What if it does coat a great deal of monay? It will be cheap in the end. W. T. Harrist, Architect.

Beath of an Gld War Correspondent. KINGSTON, N. Y., July 11 .-- Mr. L. L. Crounse.

heduring the releaded was we correspondent of the who chirage the relocation was well correspondent of the New Fook force, and for many years there after Wardings, the course and for many years there after Wardings, the course of the same force in this city on Salurday overlying at 11 octob.

While in Wardington Mr. Crounes was agent for the demonstration of Page. Kniker A Frictions of to Warren street, New York city, and afterward encared in mating foromed we destrice in which the content of the Cont

BUNDEAUS

 $-\Lambda$ successful mode of subjugating a burg

lar at Pi-cataquog, N. H., was to fall down stairs with him, breaking his arms and lega. -"A good many of our citizens," says a San Francisco newspaper's sedate account of an ine-briate asylum, "men of note and good standing, have

passed a week or so at this place, in order to recover under fudicious treatment, the command of their sense -Wonderfully rapid canal digging is to

be done in Florida, is connection with the scheme to redeeming the vast area of awamp land. Powerfut ma citines on floats will scoop out the soft soil for depth of fifteen feet and a width of forty-four. Nine million cubic yards will be thus excavated in about six months.

-When a Nova Scotia jury in a civil sun has disagreed for four hours, the division remaining the same during that time, the vote of the majority consti-tates a verdict in law. In a recent case the four hours ran into Dominion Day, a legal holiday, and the Judge disc arged the jury promptly at midnight, when an hug more would have given the plaintiff \$4 000.

-Mr. Belt's bust of Lord Beaconsfield, for the Junior Carlton Coub, is completed. The monument designed by the same sculptor for Hughenden Church, which is to be in strict Gothic, will contain a medallion which is to be in strict tenthe, will contain a medaling of the bust in profile, at the Queen's wish, so that the features will face the altar. The site chosen for it is immediately behind the seat always occupied by the Earl.

—An aged miser was found dead in his

Chicago den. It was evident that a rebbery had beer ommitted, but it was thought that the larceny had no immediate connection with his death, which was at-tributed by a Coroner's jury to natural causes. Two negro boys ran away with a circus about that time, and they were arrested on a bare suspicion that they were the robbers. They promptly confessed that they wen -The famous church bell controversy,

which has been in the St. Louis courts for a year, has reached a Supreme Court opinion. The plaintiff com-plained that the bells of the Pilgrim Congregational Church were a nuisance, and sued to have them mienes by an injunction. Judge Lindney decided that some re-lief was desirable, and that the opening on the side of the beil tower toward the pinintiff's house must be closed. This is equally unsatisfactory to both sides, and the case will go to the Court of Appeals. -The well-known vocalist the Baroness

de Caters-Lablache died in London on the 26th uit. The Baroness in the time of the empire was popular at the French court She was often included in the list of artists commanded to sing at the State concerts at Buchingham Palace, and she was selected by the Empres Engenie to sing at the funeral of the late Prince Imperia great Laklache, who taught Queen Victoria singme, and she herself was the instructress of the Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, -Fourteen years ago Rubinstein said to

a friend: "This is the last season I appear before the peo-ple as an executant; I shall play no more." "But what is it you are going to do?" he was asked. "Nights als paper schoneren" mothing but soil maste paper), was blear countade Vesuvius, who too promised to give up era tions, and began again two years ago, and both throw out the burning stones and sabes, and then cover the land with running lava, to the amazement and admir tion of all beholders. -It is doubtful whether it be a good sign or a bad one to find ladies, especially young ladies, vying

with each other in propounding theories as to the cheap est wav of dressing respectably. It is almost impossing

to believe them sincere, and if they be not, there is no

saying what dark design may not be hidden behind their professions. It was a stomahing enough to be told by an authoress to the London Times that one could "dress his a lady on \$15 a year," But another literary and economical member of the fair sex informs us through the same journal that \$50 per annum is quite sufficient -A scandalous outrage was recently perpetrated in the Church of St Ambroise, in Marseilles As the sacred elements were being borne down one of the misles by a priest, the congregation kneeling, a mas suddenly rushed from behind a pillar, struck the priest thrice with his clenched fist, and then, snatching the monstrance containing the sacrament from his hands dashed it violently to the ground, where it was broken in pieces. The offender was immediately pinioued and hell

until the arrival of the police. Deplorable scepes of this lescription have occurred in other parts of France. -Some very interesting experiments hav been lately carried out in Leipsic with a cuirass made of a newly invented preparation of steel. The metal of the cuirass is only about 3-50ths of an inch thick, and is flood inside with a thin layer of wool. The cuirass itself; to protect only the heart and funzs, and weighs ? pounds. Eleven rounds were fired at it at a distance of eight bullets which struck the entrast two only pierces the metal, while even these were completely flattened and remained in the woollen lining; so that a man wear

ing the cuirass would have been unininged. -The supreme magnificence of the dresses eral comment, and in France the Grand Prix dresses are declared always to be the most certain indications of the ashions that will prevail during the summer. very new was notable; the particular features were dresses that were over-flowered, bats that were over teathered, stuffs that were over-handsome, laces that were over fine and costly. Perhaps the most striking point was the predominance of blue. There were many

dashes of red, and effective streaks of white. . -England has to bear a reproach, under which we cannot suffer, that she has been neglectful of sake in tureizn lands. The graves at Scutari were long it a state of disgraceful negrect, even new the last resing places of Crimean nerses are little cased for. The same was until recently true of the graves of the British sale originally buried in a cometery on the south side of the town, a wall being built around, and an overveer as pointed, but for some time the grave, and has been unless water, the wall and keeper, and even some of the grave stones, having disappeared. At last, however, the re-mains have been removed to another cometery and de-

centry bestowed. Such was the terror inspired by the plague that several houses in Edinburch were angu-after the visit therain a continued so for over a centur The Highland soldiers of Prince Charles Edward in 1740 scale into several of these descried tenements and found many valuable articles, but an outbreak of the disease followed their temerity. In 1805 some houses were pulled down that had remained closed and uninhabite since the placue of 1645, and persons in the vicinity were apprehensive test a reappearance of the sickness small follow. These tests proved groundless. Yet in the first cholera egidemic in London many reople believed that

replied young hopeful, a lamous v, "I would first gets the Lyons statue and take a taket to Marsons, Mthat port I would contarn in a ship bound for Aigrosand then I would implicitly trust moved to who naturally would know the way better than I do

-Lord Cork, the master of the Bukhounds, basheen getting himself into grounde over \$13 is deemed his untain distribution of tickets for "the e Arout, and in which he is accused of being pureried positical bission a purery local matter. The majoral is like khounds is the nebleman whom Americans wouldness. attended Ascot word remember riding in treat of the calling the Robin Hord north. Lord Cark is a learn detailer and of person, who reminds one of a $0.022\,\,\mathrm{km}$ than a prospersus country lawyer. The most popular it terfield, the trimed of D'Orsay and Discust. One suit! he workered all along the five, as he code in tool the procession, to the great disjust of Processor. the close of his form he was entertained at the Clatch at a grant banquit, the moon of which, drawn to be Count D'Orsay, is historic-

-Sir Bryan O'Lordlen, who has just been appointed Prime Minister of Victoria, sobrother, Sir Column, June Advocate dictions goodly for his family, he was elected where of leader or the Andrillan group. For may taked the appearance gained by the of the in time New South Wales developed a sumble as a could, moreover, point to agricultural cult pasters tentions for superior to those of Victoria. These now served to give the mother colors to able bad. Much is each about the course of Methodring as of the confidence but there is all out of it. The tent is that the country in Abstract to be a place of tendency, so upartrue tive and him is that who possibly can flock to the row of Abstract whealth competitor is the United States, which attracts for